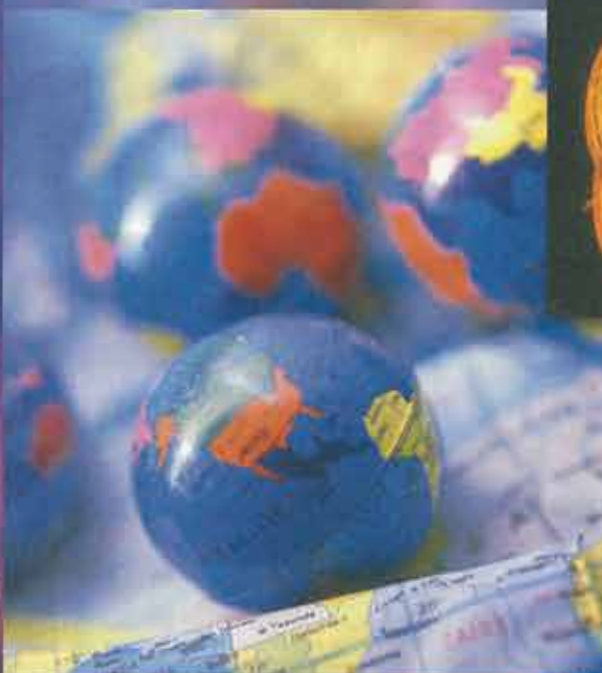


Longitude



Latitude



North

East



West



South



Navigation

Read to your supervisor.

My Goals

To learn about history from the rebuilding of Jerusalem to the birth of Christ (c. 450–6 B.C.)

- I. The "Silent Years"
- II. Greece
- III. Rome
- IV. Jerusalem
- V. Religious and Political Groups in Jerusalem

To learn to pay attention—to be observant

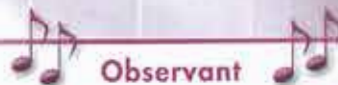
Read these words and tell what they mean.

close	fled	led
easy	grand	shepherd



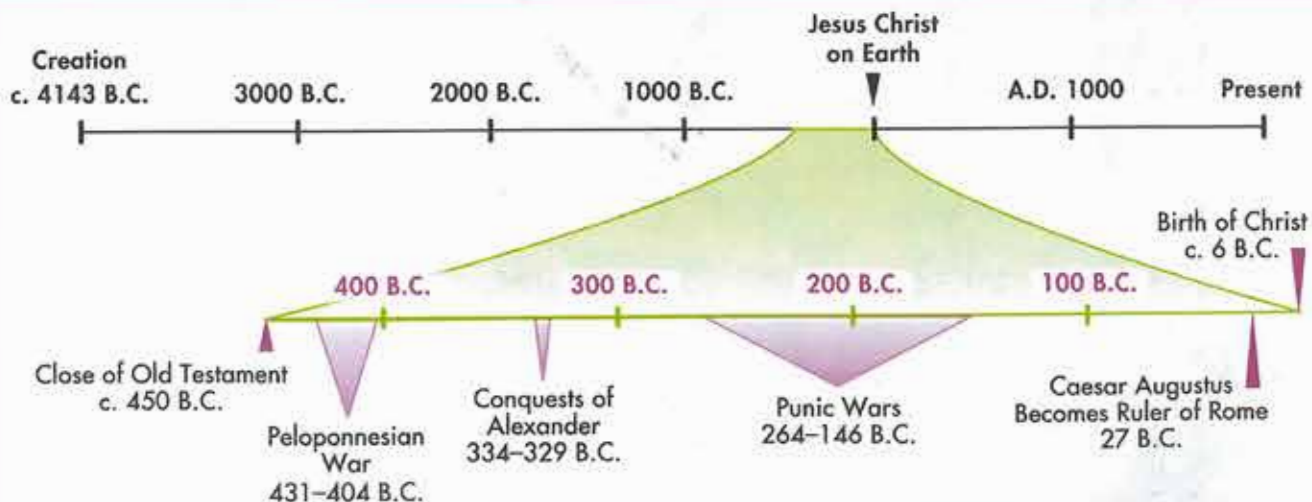
Learn this Scripture Verse

Watch ye and pray, lest ye enter into temptation.
Mark 14:38



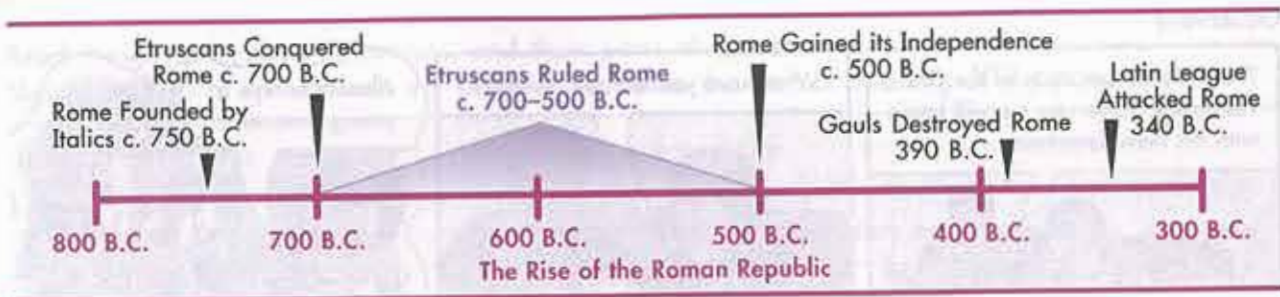
Observant

So much can be learned from observation;
Be alert and you'll discover something new.
Something can be learned in ev'ry situation;
So be watchful and become a brighter you.



1 Supervisor initial _____





III. Rome

A. The Roman Republic

The empire of Rome was the last powerful empire that was prophesied by Daniel. Rome became one of the most powerful empires in the history of the world.

We have learned that Rome was founded in c. 750 B.C. by a tribe known as the Italics. The traditional date for the founding of Rome is 753 B.C. The Etruscans conquered Rome in the 700s B.C., but Rome gained its independence about 500 B.C.

The Romans formed a republic shortly after winning their independence. A republic is a form of government in which a nation is governed by a group of elected representatives. The power of a republic is given to the people, but the will of the people is expressed by the elected officials. In Rome the people elected many representatives. Two of these representatives were elected by the Romans to be the heads of the government. These two representatives and those whom they chose to help them operate the government were members of a body called the Senate. The Roman Republic existed for about 500 years.

B. Rome's Latin League

The peninsula of Italy was the home of many tribes of people who were enemies of Rome. The Greeks had colonies in southern



Italy. This area in southern Italy was known as Great Greece. The Etruscans also held land in parts of Italy. Tribes of Italics, other than those who lived in Rome, still occupied territories in the northern part of Italy. During the 400s B.C., Rome fought many of these peoples for possession of farmland. However, around 400 B.C. an outside threat brought several of these groups together.

The Gauls, a tribe of people from the area of present-day France, attacked Italy. To protect their peninsula against an invasion by the Gauls, Rome and other tribes formed the Latin League. However, in 390 B.C. the Gauls attacked Rome and destroyed it. The Gauls occupied Rome for seven months and left only after the Romans had paid them a large amount of money.

The Romans left the Latin League and began rebuilding Rome. As Rome grew wealthier and more powerful, the remaining members of the Latin League became jealous. In 340 B.C. the Latin League attacked Rome. After two years of fighting, Rome defeated the Latin League and controlled nearly all of Italy. The Romans fought many battles with the Gauls and the Etruscans, and by 300 B.C. Rome controlled all of Italy except Great Greece.

Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

- (1) The last powerful empire prophesied by Daniel was the empire of _____.
- (2) Rome became one of the most _____ empires in the history of the world.
- (3) The Romans formed a _____ shortly after winning their independence.
- (4) A group of _____ governs in a republic.
- (5) The power of a republic is given to the _____.
- (6) The _____ of the people is expressed by the _____ officials.
- (7) In Rome two representatives were elected to be the heads of the _____.
- (8) These two representatives and those whom they chose to help them were members of a body called the _____.
- (9) The peninsula of _____ was the home of many tribes of people who were _____ of Rome.
- (10) An outside _____ brought several of these groups together.
- (11) The _____, from the area of present-day France, attacked Italy.
- (12) Why did Rome and other tribes form the Latin League? _____

- (13) In 390 B.C. the Gauls attacked _____ and destroyed it.
- (14) How did the Romans get the Gauls to leave Rome? _____

- (15) The Romans left the Latin League and began rebuilding _____.
- (16) The Latin League _____ Rome in 340 B.C. and, after two years of fighting, was defeated by Rome.
- (17) By 300 B.C. Rome controlled all of Italy except _____.

Roman soldier



Score pages 15, 16, and 18.

Correct mistakes.

Rescore.

H. Rome's Internal Revolution

Although Rome had gained control of the Mediterranean through a century of conquest, Rome itself was threatened by trouble at home. From 133 B.C. to 27 B.C., the Romans' republican government, which had ruled Rome for almost 500 years, was weakened by internal revolution. Some government leaders tried to reform the government but were defeated in their efforts by other leaders. The

leaders of Rome's armies began to have more and more influence on the government and were finally able to overtake it.

In 27 B.C. Rome became a monarchy under Caesar Augustus. Many of Rome's leaders kept the titles they had carried in the republic, but the actual ruling authority rested with Caesar Augustus. When Christ was born, Caesar Augustus ruled Jerusalem and all the cities surrounding Jerusalem.



Read and fill in the blanks.

Watch _____ ,

Mark 14:38

FACTS FROM HISTORY

Caesar Augustus was a gifted military leader from Rome, whose title "Augustus" means "exalted" and "sacred." He promoted agriculture and the arts, and his reign marked the golden age of Latin literature. Although he was a brilliant administrator, Caesar Augustus did not rule his own house wisely and, as a result, had much domestic sorrow.



Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

- (1) _____ had gained control of the Mediterranean.
- (2) Rome was threatened by trouble at _____.
- (3) The Romans' _____ government had ruled Rome for almost 500 years.
- (4) Rome's government was weakened by _____ revolution.
- (5) Some government leaders tried to _____ the government.
- (6) Who began to have more and more influence on the government? _____
- (7) In 27 B.C. Rome became a _____ under Caesar Augustus.
- (8) Many of Rome's leaders kept their _____, but the actual ruling _____ rested with Caesar Augustus.
- (9) Caesar Augustus ruled _____ and all the cities surrounding it when _____ was born.
- (10) According to the map on page 27, list eight major land areas controlled by the Romans.
 - (a) _____
 - (b) _____
 - (c) _____
 - (d) _____
 - (e) _____
 - (f) _____
 - (g) _____
 - (h) _____

And if a kingdom be divided against itself, that kingdom cannot stand.
Mark 3:24



Score pages 26, 27, and 28.

Correct mistakes.

Rescore.